KNOXVILLE WHIG.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

Constitutional Union Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PLATFORM:
The Constitution, the Union, and the Execution of the Laws.

ELECTORAL TICKET:
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
BAILIE PEYTON, of Sumner.
N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.
FOR THE DISTRICTS.
1. JAMES W. DEADERICK, of Washington.
2. O. P. TEMPLE, of Knox.
3. ALFRED CALDWELL, of McMinn.
4. S. S. STANTON, of Smith.
5. E. I. GOLLADAY, of Wilson.
6. WM. F. KERCHEVAL, of Lincoln.
7. JOHN C. BROWN, of Giles.
8. JOHN F. HOUSE, of Montgomery.
9. ALVIN HAWKINS, of Carroll.
10. B. D. NABORS, of Shelby.

Reception and Speech of Mr. Yancey.

Hon. Wm. L. Yancey arrived at our Depot, on Tuesday morning, having with him his family, among whom is a son grown. He was met with two carriages and a music wagon, and escorted to the Lamar House, by a very small crowd, three fourths of whom were Bell and Everett men, attracted by the fame of the distinguished visitor. He quietly entered the Hotel, and nothing was said, pro or con, the intense Southern Democracy feeling that they had made a failure!

Two hours later, the train arrived from the east, having Gov. Andrew Johnson on board. As this was the down train supposed to be freighted with Breckenridge Democrats, destined for the speaking here, nothing would do the intense Democracy on board, but a vote must be taken before arriving here. This done, the result was, 53 for Bell—40 for Breckenridge—and 5 for Douglas. Gov. Johnson refused to vote, but stated openly, and with emphasis, that the calling of a man of the ultra sentiments of Yancey to Knoxville to speak, and to represent Tennessee Democracy, was a bad day's work, and about the worst thing that could be done! But a committee waited on the Governor at the Depot, with an open carriage to escort him to town. He indignantly refused—said he would not be caught in any such a drive, and so passed on to the west. These are facts known to be true here, to all parties.

But, at the hour of twelve, the crowd repaired to a lot in the north-western portion of the city, where a stand was erected under a very large oak tree, intending the shade of the one tree to accommodate the audience, as it did, for the most part. There was about three or four hundred persons on the ground, a majority of whom were Bell men. Mr. Yancey was introduced to the audience by *John H. Crozier*, the same man who had four weeks previously repudiated Yancey at Louisville, in Blount County, and stated to the audience, that Yancey was an extreme man, and the Democracy of Tennessee were not to be held responsible for his ultra opinions.

Mr. Yancey spoke *three hours and a half*, and except the time he occupied in making war upon Bell, he was for the most part, engaged in a defense of himself, and his own political record, against what he was pleased to style the slanders and falsehoods of the Bell and Douglas press and orators. He is a fluent speaker, with a good voice, an excess of vanity, and a large sprinkle of the demagogue. He makes an ingenious speech, interspersed with a good degree of recklessness, but by no means meets the expectations of strangers.

We will not attempt a report of the speech, but we will give some of the points he made, and these we promise to state accurately. He stated that white women at the North, stand over the wash tub and cook—that white men black boots and drive carriages, and perform all other menial services—while at the South, where we were more elevated, we make negroes perform these degrading duties! This was a most unfortunate hit for this latitude. It might do in South Alabama, or the wealthy portions of the Cotton States. But every tenth man he was speaking to did not own a negro; while the wives and daughters of nine-tenths of all who heard him, wash, cook and milk cows, without ever suspecting that they were performing menial services! Even our enterprising townsmen, Lackey and Hanks, who drove their carriages out to the Depot, and again to the speaking, never supposed they were less elevated than those who were riding in their carriages. And verily, if this Aristocratic Southern party, desire no votes from that class who black their own boots, and drive their own carriages and wagons, their share in East Tennessee will be small. No wonder that Gov. Johnson said Yancey was a bad egg, and declined associating with him in a public debate!

He next pitched into Douglas, and stated that to find him you must penetrate the bowels of a whiskey barrel. Douglas even had the impudence to come to the South to make speeches. Nay, he dared enter where angels fear to tread—and had falsified the records of the country. We thought there was less impudence in Douglas coming South to speak than there was in Yancey going North. Others were at a loss to know why he was so bitter against Douglas. We were not, for we had heard Douglas expose, and otherwise flail him in the United States Senate last Spring before an audience of 3000 persons, when Gov. Johnson assisted him in furnishing him the documents!

He next took up the record of Bell—said no one man could perform the labor of looking it up—that it extended through 75 volumes, in the two Houses of Congress, and a period of thirty years. He therefore dealt in bold and false assertions, and proved to every intelligent man in the crowd by one notorious lie he uttered, that he was ignorant of Bell's record. He stated that while Joe Lane was fighting the battles of his country in Mexico, that John Bell was in the Senate speaking and voting against the War—when in fact, Bell never entered the Senate until the most of the battles had been fought; and the speech of Bell, delivered in February, from which he read a garbled extract, was delivered on the very day the treaty of peace was concluded there, and in it Bell avowed the sentiments of Calhoun, Hunter and others on the same subject!

He read from Burlingame, Seward, and other Abolitionists what they had said in praise of Bell, to establish the charge of abolitionism against Bell. When he had concluded, some gentleman in the crowd called on him to read his *Slaughter letter*. He then took up the subject of that letter, *Disunion and Secession*. He took back nothing he had said in that letter or elsewhere, but if he had the letter to write over again, he would change about two words in it, to prevent a misapprehension of his sentiments. He was not a citizen of Tennessee, and owed no obligations to any State but Alabama—he was not a candidate for office—and his private opinion on this or any other subject, had nothing to do with the questions in dispute. He held to the right of Secession on the part of any State, when in her judgment, she should deem it proper to secede.

The Bell and Douglas Press and orators, all over the country, were concocting and circulating infamous falsehoods, and what the Law Books called libels, against him, with a view to the injury of Breckenridge. He denounced the writers of certain articles in the Nashville *Patriot* and Memphis *Appeal*, as INFAMOUS LIARS and WICKED SLANDERERS, and said he had charged the same in effect, before 12,000 persons in Memphis, when the editor of the *Appeal* was said to be in the assembly! He denied organizing a "Southern League" at Bethel Church in Alabama but boasted of organizing one in Montgomery, where he resides, and read its constitution, daring any man to rise up and object to any one article! He did not tell the audience, that in his boasted county and city of Montgomery, Bell will beat both Breckenridge and Douglas, but we tell it in this connection and call upon all Yancey-*Leaguers* to bear it in mind!

As Mr. Yancey was about to conclude, as it was apparent to all present, that he would not define his positon as it regarded the possible election of Lincoln, as Douglas had nobly done at Richmond and Norfolk, a former State Senator of Knox, a practicing Physician, our District Elector, and the writer, sent up to the stand by Mr. Manley, the following note:

"Col. Yancey: If Lincoln should be elected, would you consider that a sufficient cause for dissolving the Union, or would you be for resisting his inauguration?
Respectfully,
W. G. Brownlow,
Saml. R. Rodgers,
Wm. Rodgers,
O. P. Temple,
J. M. Fleming.

This note was handed to John H. Crozier, and Dr. Ramsey the *Preacher* of the celebrated *Bank of East Tennessee*, who indignantly refused to hand it to Yancey, and returned it to Manley, whereupon the latter, in front of the stand, propounded the question. These *dignified brothers-in-law*, and *persecuted financiers*, called for the note, and turned it over to Yancey. He called Manley upon the stand, and he mounted it, and if he could have been heard, he would have troubled the Disunionists as much as he did the night of his reply to Col. Miller! Yancey turned to Manley, quoted scripture, and exhorted him to have patience. Manley replied, that he must not expect him to exhibit the amount of patience he did himself—that the Good Book he had quoted told him that "*tribulation worketh patience*," and he, Yancey, had crossed mountains of tribulations!

Mr. Yancey then called out for the gentlemen, by name, who had signed the note he held in his hand—told them to come up to the stand, and he would answer their questions. We all mounted the stand. He asked us if we were all for Bell? We promptly replied we were. "Then," said he, with a flourish of trumpets, and pointing to the floor of the stand, "you are now on a better platform than you were ever on in your lives," and thereupon the Breckenridge Democracy shouted aloud! Turning to us, standing as we did all the time just at his left hand, he inquired, "Are you willing to stand where Mr. Bell does, and will you endorse what he said in reply to the question you propounded to me?" We replied, "Yes, I endorse all Bell has said and I go further than he has gone. I am one of a numerous party at the South, who will, if even Lincoln shall be elected under the forms of our Constitution, and by the authority of law, without committing any other offense than being elected, force the vile Disunionists and Secessionists of the South, to PASS OVER OUR DEAD BODIES, ON THEIR MARCH TO WASHINGTON, TO BREAK UP THIS GOVERNMENT!"

He then enquired of us if we had "all consulted so as to give the same answer, or were we prepared to act in concert?" We replied that "we had not—each would answer for himself—we were not members of a "*Southern League*," with grips, signs and passwords!" Nothing daunted, he proceeded to interrogate Col. Temple, as he was nearest to him. Col. Temple stood by his side, and and made this statement to the audience:

"In reply to the gentleman's question, I state that I do endorse all Mr. Bell has ever said in reference to disunion, when the time, the occasion, and the subject under consideration when he made his declarations are taken into consideration; and when a full extract is taken from his speech, showing his true meaning, and when his meaning is not gathered from garbled extracts, torn from their context, calculated, and by some designed, to pervert the sense of the whole passage in reference thereto. When Mr. Bell's declarations are interpreted in this light, I endorse all he has ever said, for I understand that there is no disunion in them, and certainly none for such a cause as the election of a Black Republican in a Constitutional way. He does not regard that as a sufficient cause for revolution, as I understand him, as I certainly do not."

John M. Fleming was next called up by Mr. Yancey, and in response, said:

"All I will say to the gentleman is, that if the question has ever been propounded to John Bell "whether he would be in favor of dissolving the Union before the commission of an overt act of usurpation on the part of *any man constitutionally elected President*," I most heartily endorse his answer, for John Bell, through his whole life, has been a consistent Union Man."

Col Rodgers and Dr Rodgers, both responded, substantially, that they made the statements of Temple and Fleming, or agreed to their answers. Mr. Yancey then resumed his speech, singled us out as his man for the occasion, and went on to catechise us, and to express his astonishment that he had met with one Southern man, a *native* of the South, who was willing to plunge a *Northern Bayonet* into the breast of a Southern brother! We interrupted him for a moment, and said: "This is nothing new in this community—I have published this to the world in my journal!" "Yes," replied Mr. Yancey, "and you have published a great many things about Democrats that you ought not to have published!" This elicited the loud applause of his partizans, and as soon as they subsided, we replied: "Yes, and we have both said and done things for which we ought to have been hung." We were not applauded! He did not ask us what *sayings* and *doings* we alluded to, or we should have told him his *treasonable Slaughter letter*, and his wicked murder of his uncle, Dr. Earle, in South Carolina, some years ago, at a race-track, had entitled him to pull hemp without foothold!

Instead of answering our question, he evaded it altogether—and took refuge behind the Legislature of Alabama. He stated that he was a citizen of Alabama, owed allegiance to her authorities—that her Legislature had provided for the contingency of electing a Black Republican, and would convene her Representatives, and whatever they agreed upon, he would help to carry out!

Mr. Yancey turned to Isaac Lewis, an aged Democrat on the stand, and asked him in an under tone, if this were *Parson* Brownlow, for he had never met with us before. Lewis told him it was, very significantly, and thereupon Yancey turned to us and delivered a pious lecture upon the duties of a Preacher to preach peace, and not stir up strife, and alluded in such terms to Ministers meddling in politics, as to suit the case of Col. Taylor also, although no mention was made of his name. The Democrats shouted, and Yancey thanked both ladies and gentlemen for the patience with which they had listened to him for four hours. Yielding the stand, and the crowd calling for Brownlow, we took our stand at that table, and delivered substantially this speech:

Fellow Citizens! I talk badly, as many of of you know, having been afflicted with a disease of the throat for two years, but I will ask your kind indulgence while I reply to one or two points raised here to-day. The gentleman who has just taken his seat, complains of being interrupted and disturbed. I will say on behalf of myself and the gentlemen associated with me, that we intended no interruption or insult by the simple question we propounded, and therefore we couched it in as courteous language as we knew how to use. We supposed he would have the courage to answer a direct question, in which is involved the real issues in this contest. He promised to do so, but has failed, and dodged behind the Legislature of his State. He invited we all five upon this stand, propounded his interrogatories to us, and we met them promptly, fully, and without reserve.

He has admonished me as to the duties of *Preachers*, and quoted Scripture upon me. I am familiar with the Bible, and have been for a number of years, but while he was delivering his exhortation, when I would consider the source it was from, I could not call to mind any but one passage, and that was ringing in my ears all the time, to-wit,—"*Get thee behind me* Satan!" But the gentleman does not seem to know, that the very man who informed him that I am a Preacher, is himself a *Reverend Old Locofoco Federal Office-holder!*

The party with which this gentleman acts, should be guarded in their remarks about Preachers and their connection with politics. Two of the Breckenridge electors in this State—the one for the Knoxville District, and another for the State at large, are—not Preachers, but *Ex-Parsons*, both of them having been *turned out of the ministry for lying*, or carrying out the principles of the party!"

To this very short speech of ours, Mr. Yancey said,—"The audience will not expect me to dignify this thing with a reply," and so the crowd dispersed. The Democrats exulted, and claimed a great victory, and we accord to them all the consolation they can derive from the labors of the day.

At night they paraded on the streets with some torch lights and transparencies, carried for the most part, by boys and negroes, and several of the *small fry* made short glorification speeches. The only speech of any length, was made by *John Hoop-es Crozier*, and this was cut short from the fact that he delivered Yancey's speech, as published in one of their campaign documents, and Yancey being present, he would not repeat it! He, however, loomed up upon the troubles of his *brother Arthur*, who is now guarding his home and property in Texas, from the assaults of Abolitionists! There was but little sympathy in the crowd for his illustrious brother, our people adopting the motto, "come light, go light"—his brother having acquired his property by financiering in the *Bank of East Tennessee*, and by *taking care of State Bonds* at Nashville!

Thus ends our report of the Breckenridge-Yancey meeting in Knoxville. If we have given offence to any one concerned, from Yancey down to Crozier, they can redress their wrongs in just such way as their matchless wisdom may dictate.

Interrupting Public Speaking.

From the opening of the campaign until now, we have exerted what little influence we had to keep down all interruptions, and to respect the different appointments of the parties, and prevent them from coming in conflict. Thus far all has been orderly. But after announcing the appointment for Yancey, and changing our regular Club meeting to Wednesday night, so as to give the Democrats the day and night, and when a majority of our party composed the crowd in the march out to the grove on Tuesday, just as we all passed the new Presbyterian church, a large bell was thrust into our midst, covered with stripes of black and white, covered with insulting mottoes.

After this, we are no longer the advocate of order in political meetings here. We shall say nothing to quiet any assemblage that may be convened. Let them all rip, is our motto now!

After the thrusting of this bell into our face on our way to hear their speaker, it was again brought into procession at night—John Bell was denounced as an infamous Abolitionist, on two different stands, by blackguards and scoundrels, who are not decent enough to black his boots. In the day-time, the *[illegible] felon* and *purchased criminal*, who spoke in the shade of the large oak tree, charged openly that the Bell leaders were the descendants of Tories in the Revolutionary war! And this sentiment was cheered by men in the crowd, whose ancestors were *Tories, thieves, counterfeiters* and *liars*, and whose off-spring, present and absent, are living off of means they have defrauded honest men out of!

Hon. W. H. Sneed's Letter.

We find in the Knoxville *Register*, dated September 19, a letter from Col. Sneed, the former Representative in Congress from this District, defining his position in the present contest. We find the letter not so acceptable to Democracy, as we supposed it would be. True, the letter sets out by saying that its author will not support Bell and Everett—objecting to the majority of those by whom they were nominated at Baltimore—objecting to their position on the slavery question, and giving a preference for Breckinridge and Lane—this, *of course*, is acceptable to Democracy, South, but after disposing of the Union ticket, the writer adds:

Two other tickets—Douglas and Johnson, and Breckinridge and Lane—are presented to Tennessee. Both these tickets profess to be Democratic and to have been presented by Democratic Conventions, and each has its platform.

Of platforms it may be enough to say, that nobody now cares anything for them except the adroitness with which the same words can be made to convey conflicting ideas, as no one intends to be controlled himself by them. Of Democratic Convention I would dispose as summarily by saying, that they represent but the idea of how to get power and keep it. There is but one party now whose name has any significance, and that is the Black Republican. The exact objection which has been made, since 1848, at least, to the Democracy, is, that it was Squatter Sovereign North, and opposed to it South. Democracy then said this was not essential as it was a Judicial question, and when decided by the courts all would adopt and abide the rule made by the Judiciary. This difference, now acknowledged to be vital, gives the two nominations, and both claim to be national.

I have ever regarded Squatter Sovereignty as the "short cut to Black Republicanism," and intensified as that question now is, it seems to me at this time to be a blazed high road to acknowledged self and sectional injustice and degradation; and thus may this ticket, men, and supporters be disposed of.

This *thrust* at "Democratic Conventions," and Democratic platforms, only distinguished by the "adroitness with which the same words can be made to convey conflicting ideas," readily explain why the "harmonious" are not more in love with the card.—The additional *thrust* at "Squatter Sovereignty," as the "short cut to Republicanism," is felt the more keenly, since both Breckinridge and Lane have been as fully committed to it, since 1848, as ever Douglas was. This "short cut" is, moreover, incorporated into the Cincinnati Platform, and the Bolters re-adopted that!

Add to all this, the significant fact, that Col. Sneed does not attend any of these Breckinridge meetings, or take any active part in the contest, and it is not strange that this whole Democracy find nothing in his letter to exult over. There are other considerations which serve to quiet the Democracy, and the more weighty of these is, that they feel confident that Bell and Everett will get a larger majority in Knox county, as well as in East Tennessee, than any other two men have done since 1840!

Goggin's Noble Letter.

The following patriotic letter has been received by the committee, from Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, of Virginia, and we publish it that the readers of our paper may see what a patriot and true man has to say of John Bell, after serving with him in Congress. We confidently expect Mr. Goggin here, and if so, let the people come out by thousands and hear him, as we feel assured they will do:

Pleasant[illegible], Sept. 13th, 1860.

Gentlemen:—Our cause—the cause of the Union of itself, would be one of the greatest inducements with me to accept your invitation to the Mass meeting, in Knoxville, on the 27th inst., other reasons would induce me also to visit you, if I possibly could do so, at the time indicated.

The cause of the Union, I am sure will triumph in the coming contest. The cause of the Union, as distinguished from the cause of sections—the cause of the whole country, as opposed to mere factions, cannot be lost, where the People are the advocates, and where patriotism and prudence still hold the sway in the grand Court of Appeal. The signs of the times, I think, now clearly point to the election of your own noble and true Tennessean, by the people, through their Electoral Colleges. I shall rejoice with you at such a result, for if there be a man in this Union who has always been true, not to party—no not to party when it required him to sacrifice principles for its sake, but true always, and in all places, to his country, that man is John Bell. I feel that I have a right to speak of him, for I have known him long and have admired him much—much for his modest and unassuming deportment in the House, in the Senate, in the social circle, more for his kindness to his friends, more for his love to his country, much for talents and sound sense, but more for his unwavering adherence to truth and political honesty, when even talent and good sense were found as the supporters of the very opposite of both. I have but little doubt that Virginia will cast her vote for him, who through all the conflicts of party, has proven himself to be worthy of the proud appellation of a true and honest man, who has never deserted the standard of the Union and the Constitution. All questions of a party character sink into insignificance in comparison with the preservation of that legacy left us by the unselfish men of another generation—a legacy to be valued always for its intrinsic worth, but to be sacredly kept also, when we remember the benefactors. Mr. Bell could have no fitter associate on the ticket with him than Mr Everett—his name is of familiar as household words—his patriotism is as spotless as that of the truest son of Tennessee, his whole life has been a life of Philanthophy—love of country and devotion to the welfare and happiness of his fellow men. The name of Washington will live forever, but a generous son of Massachusetts can never fail to be named in all future and complete histories of this republic, though the ladies of Virginia alone might indite them.

Thanking you gentlemen for your kindness, I must also apprise you that I am endeavoring to do my duty, and having addressed thousands of my fellow citizens in various parts of the State from the mountains to the capes, I think I may say with you, "the signs are all right." I am, very Resp'y,
Wm. L. Goggin.

To John Baxter,
Horace Maynard,
O. P. Temple,
J. C. Luttrell,
Wm. G. Brownlow, Esq's.
Committee.

Pedigree of William L. Yancey.

Those fond of *biographical* sketches, will read the following in reference to this man Yancey, with a great deal of interest. It is from an *Alabama Democratic paper*, that never countenanced Bell or Whiggery, and now opposes both. He was one of the nullifiers of South Carolina, in 1832, who Jackson wanted to hang. He was afterwards the editor and publisher of as dirty, and as vile a Disunion sheet as circulated in the South. He was in jail in South Carolina for the murder of an uncle. He was at Washington fighting a duel with Clingman. He was again in Alabama organizing a "Southern League," and writing his Slaughter Letter. He was last, in order, in Knoxville, representing Tennessee Democracy on the stump. He is a nice disciple to lecture honest men, upon their duties to God and their country!

From the Selma (Ala.) Sentinel.
Bill Yancey—Who is He!

As this individual has become notorious in consequence of his bold efforts to destroy the National Democratic party, and to "precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution," under the guise and cloak of Democracy, it has been suggested to be proper and right his antecedents should be referred to occasionally. The precise latitude in which this individual first saw the light of day, has not been fully settled—he claims that credit belongs to South Carolina, but others say it is due to a little town in Western New York, called *Fungo* or *Funco*, we don't recollect which. But this is immaterial. His first political efforts were made at Greenville, South Carolina, in favor of nullification and in rebellion to the patriot Jackson, in which efforts to arouse rebellion he most successfully failed.

His first appearance in Alabama, was at Cahaba, in 1837, where he attempted to disorganize and break up an anti-State Bank Democratic county meeting, at which time a difficulty occurred between him and our worthy and excellent friend, Col. G. W. Gayle—Gayle being opposed to the rotten State Bank system, and Yancey espousing the cause, and subsequently got rather deep into the State Banks, as is shown by the report to the Legislature.

Yancey next took charge of the Southern Democrat at Cahaba and prostituted that paper to the cause of the State banking system. Finding he was playing a losing game, both in popularity and money, he left Cahaba, went to Wetumpka, bought some three or four newspapers in that city, and merged them all into a paper called the Wetumpka Argus. Law suits followed the purchase of one or two of the offices, and Yancey came out of the little end of the horn, by the law suits going against him. About this time, his brother, B. C. Yancey, came to Wetumpka, from South Carolina or Georgia, took charge of the Argus, and Bill went to Greenville, South Carolina, and in a few days after his arrival there became involved in a personal difficulty which resulted in the death of Dr. Earle, an uncle by marriage. Yancey was tried, found guilty of manslaughter, sentenced to two years imprisonment, and a fine of fifteen thousand dollars. After lying in jail some three or four months, his sentence was commuted to the payment of the fine.

The next thing we heard of Yancey was his admission to practice law at Kingston, Autauga county, Alabama, soon afterwards he became a candidate for the State Senate in Autauga and Coosa counties in opposition to Judge W. W. Morris, the regularly nominated Democratic candidate—Yancey taking up the *White [illegible]*—and finally defeated Judge Morris, the Democratic candidate. He served two sessions in the Senate. The next movement he made was to smuggle into the District Convention at Centreville, a lot of bogus delegates from Coosa and Autauga counties, to secure his nomination for Congress over Col George W. Gayle, who was the favorite among the Democracy of the district for Congress. Yancey secured the admission of his bogus delegates into the Convention, and he was nominated for Congress, and the Democrats rather than raise a disturbance, and for the sake of their party, permitted the election of Yancey. On his appearance in Congress, the first thing was to challenge Mr. Clingman, from North Carolina, for a duel.—They met, discharged one shot, Yancey shooting before the word, his ball going into the ground about ten feet in front of his antagonist—the difficulty was made up. Yancey returned and rode rough shod over everything in the district, and was again elected to Congress. He voted for the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon Territorial Bill, and resigned his seat in Congress. Col. Cottrell, of Lowndes, was nominated by the Democracy. Sam. Berman, a half brother of Yancey's, a Whig then but now a Black Republican in Minnesota, also became a candidate. Yancey took the field for Berman the Whig, in opposition to the Democratic nominee, and by his mischievous interference came within about 50 votes of electing Berman, the Whig candidate. We next hear of Yancey bolting from the Baltimore Convention of 1848, and during the campaign done all he could against the election of General Cass, the Democratic nominee. He then became quiet until 1852, when we find him giving aid and comfort to the disunion ticket of Troup and Quitman, and against the National Democratic nominees—Pierce and King. He found himself belonging to a handful of disunionists and secessionists, though he had labored hard in his State Convention at Montgomery in 1851, to disorganize the Democracy of Alabama and commit the party to secession.

We next hear of him in the State Convention of 1856, insisting upon the adoption of resolutions demanding Congressional non-intervention by the Cincinnati Convention, and if not granted by that Convention for the Alabama delegation to withdraw. He was appointed a delegate and an elector for the State—went to Cincinnati, and he found non-intervention was the doctrine of the party at Cincinnati, and thus was he prevented from carrying out his favorite mode of *withdrawing*, and he really did support Mr. Buchanan, the first Democrat he voted for, for about twelve years. But being disappointed in securing an appointment from Mr. Buchanan, in less than 18 months after the election, we find him prowling about in Lowndes, Macon and Montgomery counties, forming what he termed Southern Leagues, with the motto—"A Southern Republic is our only safety," inscribed upon their banner.

Yancey their Leader.

It is a significant fact—and all conservative men should ponder it well—that Yancey, who procured the division of the Democratic party, and the nomination of Breckinridge, is looked to for directions, in all that relates to the present contest, by that party. He is, in every Southern State, the Sir Oracle of the party; and in all matters of doubt, the members of the party remain in a state of "masterly inactivity" until he can be consulted. Impracticable as he is, he is the life-breath of this entire secession wing, and without him it is even lifeless in Tennessee. They call him to Memphis, and Knoxville, to make *leading* speeches, blazing out the way for all Southern secessionists, and then publish thousands of copies of his speeches for campaign documents. His celebrated Slaughter letter sets forth the objects of the party, more accurately than we can do it:

MONTGOMERY, June 15, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Your kind favor of the 13th is received.

I HARDLY AGREE WITH YOU THAT A GENERAL MOVEMENT CAN BE MADE THAT WILL CLEAN OUT THE AUGEAN STABLE. IF THE DEMOCRACY WERE OVERTHROWN IT WOULD RESULT IN GIVING PLACE TO A GREEDIER AND HUNGRIER SWARM OF FLIES.

THE REMEDY OF THE SOUTH IS NOT IN SUCH A PROCESS. IT IS IN A DILIGENT ORGANIZATION OF HER TRUE MEN FOR PROMPT RESISTANCE TO THE NEXT AGGRESSION. IT MUST COME IN THE NATURE OF THINGS. NO NATIONAL PARTY CAN SAVE US. NO SECTIONAL PARTY CAN EVER DO IT. BUT IF WE COULD DO AS OUR FATHERS DID—ORGANIZE "COMMITTEES OF SAFETY" ALL OVER THE COTTON STATES (AND IT IS ONLY IN THEM THAT WE CAN HOPE FOR ANY EFFECTIVE MOVEMENT,) WE SHALL FIRE THE SOUTHERN HEART, INSTRUCT THE SOUTHERN MIND, GIVE COURAGE TO EACH OTHER, AND AT THE PROPER MOMENT, BY ONE ORGANIZED, CONCERTED ACTION WE CAN PRECIPITATE THE COTTON STATES INTO A REVOLUTION.

THE IDEA HAS BEEN SHADOWED FORTH IN THE SOUTH BY MR. RUFFIN; HAS BEEN TAKEN UP AND RECOMMENDED IN THE ADVERTISER [The Montgomery organ of Mr. Yancey] UNDER THE NAME OF "LEAGUE OF UNITED SOUTHERNERS," WHO, KEEPING UP THEIR OLD RELATIONS ON ALL OTHER QUESTIONS, WILL HOLD THE SOUTHERN ISSUES PARAMOUNT AND INFLUENCE PARTIES, LEGISLATURES AND STATESMEN. I HAVE NO TIME TO ENLARGE, BUT TO SUGGEST MERELY.

In haste, yours, &c.,
W. L. YANCEY.
To JAS. S. SLAUGHTER.

Mr. Yancey in Knoxville.

The Breckinridge-Yancey party here, prevailed upon Wm. L. Yancey, on his way North, to make them a speech, and they set Tuesday, now past. Mr. Yancey is the man who John H. Crozier, fire-eater as he is, repudiated at Louisville, a few weeks ago, and took the ground that the Democracy of Tennessee were not to be held responsible for his extreme views! He is the distinguished gentleman who Maj. Key, Breckinridge Elector for the 3d District, characterized in a public speech, this past summer, as "a *fungus growth upon the Democratic party, who had been lopped off*." Nay, he is the same Wm. L. Yancey, of and concerning whom, the Nashville *Union & American*, the organ of Tennessee Democracy, perpetrated the following articles, under its editorial head:

EXTRACTS
Suitable for the Fly-leaf of the Union and American's Campaign Edition of
Mr. Yancey's Memphis Speech.

From the Union and American, July 31, 1858.
The Southern League—"Extremes Meet."

It is somewhat remarkable that fanatics at the North, and the fire-eaters at the South, representing as they do, the extremes of political and social antagonism, should be found aiding each other in the promotion of a common purpose. Garrison and his followers are not more earnest in their efforts for the dissolution of the Union and the destruction of the Confederacy, than the Southern ultraists who are constantly inflaming the public mind by fervid appeals to their passions and prejudices, intended to kindle dissensions between the sections, weaken the *bonds which bind them together*. While the *abolitionists* denounce the Constitution and the Union, "as an unholy compact," the *authors and advocates of the Southern League* are striving "*to precipitate the South into a revolution*." Both extremes agree, in thinking *dissension desirable*, and they rival each other in their hostility to that calm conservative policy which would counsel mutual forbearance between the different portions of our Confederacy. * * * * *

The object contemplated in the organization of the Southern League, is one which *no patriot can approve*. It is a combination for the purpose of strengthening jealousy and hatred, and weakening the ties which bind the South to the Union. It assumes an *attitude of resistance to the general government and is an avowed preparation for open rebellion*. It is not a combination of men uniting together for the redress of their common wrongs, or for the establishment of a great principle. No such sacred object sanctifies the movement, or extenuates the recklessness of those who participate in it. *It is based upon considerations of pecuniary advantage alone.* Cotton is the bond which unites them together. Cotton is the King that wields its golden sceptre over their heads, and they bend submissively to its dominion. It is humiliating to confess that the noble spirited freemen of the South have forgotten their obligations to their country, not because its government was unjust, or its laws oppressive, but because they think their pecuniary interests would be promoted by a dissolution of the Union. They seem to regard cotton as the only test of fidelity to the South, the only tie that binds the Southern sisterhood together. They regard the States which do not produce it with distrust and suspicion. They banish them from their councils, and refuse them their confidence.

From the Union and American, Sept. 9, 1858.
Col. Yancey's Letter to Mr. Pryor.

We find in the columns of the Richmond *Enquirer*, a long letter from Col. Yancey to Roger A. Pryor, Esq., of the Richmond *South*. Neither the novelty of the sentiments which this document contains nor the ability with which they are maintained, entitles it to the slightest attention. The organization and objects of the Southern League, and the scheme for "precipitating the Cotton States into a Revolution," a purpose which was avowed by Col. Yancey in his letter to Mr. Slaughter, have already been discussed in our columns. The letter before us only reiterates views which have been hitherto expressed by Col. Yancey himself, and by many others of that class of politicians who, failing to gain *distinction by their talents and ability, seek to obtain notoriety by the advocacy of extreme sectional and disorganizing measures.* * * * * *

The character of the documents are prolixity. Col. Yancey defends his former position, that the interests of the South must be committed entirely to the Cotton States. Now we do not doubt that the true interests of the South may be safely entrusted to the people of any of the Southern States. We believe that Col. Yancey's own State—Alabama—is as faithful to the South, and as loyal to the Union as any other, and among the evidence of her fidelity we point to the fact, that the large body of her citizens have refused to unite in this factious and disorganizing movement, or to elevate its author to a position in which he could propagate his opinions. We believe that all the Cotton States will vigilantly guard the honor and interest of our section, and that belief is strengthened by the fact, that they *discountenance the scheme which Col. Yancey has set on foot* "to precipitate them into a revolution."

But while we acknowledge this, we repel any insinuation which implies a suspicion that Tennessee is less sensitive to the honor of the South, or that she would be less prompt in resisting any invasion of our common rights than any other member of the confederacy. We deny the justice of Col. Yancey's charges, and the correctness of the facts by which he seeks to sustain them. * * * *

We are not astonished that Col. Yancey places but little trust in Tennessee. The home of Jackson and Polk is not propitious to the growth and nurture of disunion doctrines, nor do the people of this State *regard with much favor men who entertain the views which Col. Yancey expresses.* The State of Tennessee fully reciprocates Col. Yancey's feelings towards her. We don't think that any of the States have a great deal of confidence in him.

The allegations that the delegates from Tennessee in the Methodist Conference voted against striking out the anti-slavery clause in the discipline, *is totally false.* Every delegate from Tennessee voted in *favor of striking out that clause*. It is *equally untrue* that we maintain upon our Supreme Bench a man who openly declares that slavery is a moral, social or political evil. These statements of Col. Yancey's, display the *most disgraceful ignorance or a most culpable disregard for the truth of his assertions.* And such is the material of which this tissue of absurdities consists.—Such is the man who assumes to proscribe five of the Southern States of the confederacy as unworthy of the confidence of the Southern people. We shall pause long before we abandon the principles we have learned from Jackson and Polk, and the great fathers of our Democratic faith, to listen to the teachings of Wm. L. Yancey.

From the Union and American, Oct. 22, 1858.
William L. Yancey.

We must apologize to our readers for again obtruding this gentleman's name upon their notice. There is nothing in either his position or talents to entitle him to the attention he has received, but the *malignity of his assaults upon our State* and the *injustice of his charges* against a respectable denomination of christians in our midst demanded from us a public exposure. It is the part of little minds to persist in error, when conscious of having committed a wrong, and *we are not astonished that Mr. Yancey repeats his misrepresentations.* Fearing the impudence of his assertions may be received as evidence of their truth, we will present the facts which Mr. Yancey has *perverted*, and leave the reader to determine whether we have done him any injustice in our denial of the allegations contained in his letter to Mr. Pryor. In that letter he expresses the opinion that the *State of Tennessee is unworthy of confidence where the interests of the South are involved.* * * * *

The subsequent action of that body (the Methodist Conference) with reference to the subject is *studiously suppressed* by Mr. Yancey, and we are justified in the belief, inasmuch as he had the proceedings of the Conference before him, that he has perpetrated an *intentional injustice* against its members, in order to sustain himself in the *false position which he had assumed*. If he had published the following statement from the *Advocate*, it would have disclosed the FALSENESS OF HIS STATEMENT that "the Delegates from Tennessee voted against striking out the *anti-slavery* clause of the discipline." We do not expect either TRUTH or JUSTICE from a man who will *assail the patriotism of an entire State* on such pretenses as these.

We can dispose of Mr. Yancey without resorting to Latin. The obtuseness of intellect which this rare specimen of logic displays can scarcely be described in any language, but plain English will serve well enough to *characterise* the BASENESS OF HIS CONDUCT.

We have devoted more time and space to Mr. Yancey than he deserves. *We shall leave him now to enjoy the notoriety he has earned, or to sneak back from ignominy to insignificance.*

Knoxvillians at Cincinnati.

We learn from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that our Knoxville Railroad delegation had arrived there, and were kindly received by the city authorities. They will be able, we hope, to satisfy the people of Cincinnati that it is their interest to connect with our Knoxville and Kentucky Road. The *Enquirer* says:

RAILROAD COMMITTEE FROM KNOXVILLE.

A portion of the committee appointed at Knoxville to visit Cincinnati to confer upon the subject of a Southern rail connection with our city, arrived last evening and took rooms at the Burnet House. The following are the names of the gentlemen: Judge W. G. Swan, Colonel George M. Branner, Charles M. Powell and William M. Cocke. The other gentlemen, consisting of Colonel John Williams, John J. Craig, and Samuel Morrow, will arrive to-day.

Mr. Branner represents the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company, from Knoxville to Bristol; Messrs. Powell and Swan the Knoxville and Kentucky Company, and Colonel Cocke the Morristown and Paint Rock Company.

They will undoubtedly present the advantages of their proposed route before the meeting on Change this evening.

The President of Council last evening appointed the following Committee to confer with the Knoxville and Nashville Committee: Messrs. Perry, Wessner, Von Seggern, Cunningham and Hollister.

The *Enquirer* of one day later, states that a meeting had been held at the Merchant's Exchange. The Nashville delegation proposed a direct connection with Cincinnati by way of *Danville*. Mayor Hollingsworth and Mr. Maney of Nashville, addressed the meeting, and the *Enquirer* adds:

THE KNOXVILLE COMMITTEE.

Judge Swan, of the committee from Knoxville, was next invited to address the meeting, but he declined going into details, as they considered themselves intruders. They had been appointed without reference to the committee from Nashville, who were first on the ground, and for whom the meeting had been arranged. It was for Cincinnati to look at all the points presented, and, if she proposed to lend material aid to the project, to select the route which should prove the most advantageous. He was prepared to prove that a line through Knoxville would be more advantageous than any other to Cincinnati, and if he should have an opportunity, upon another occasion, would attempt to do so. Unless Cincinnati would be materially benefitted, he did not expect her capitalists and business men to engage in the project, but he could satisfy them of the importance of the project when he had an opportunity to explain all the facts and figures. The lateness of the hour forbade his attempting it upon this occasion. He thought he could demonstrate the fact that, with an expenditure of less than $2,000,000, a line could be constructed from Cincinnati, through Knoxville, that would prove of immense value to the commercial and manufacturing interests of our city in their trade with the South.

President of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

John R. McDaniel, for years the President of this Road, declines to serve longer in that capacity. It is with feelings of pleasure we announce that the Company at their annual Meeting in Lynchburg, have elected Col. Robert L. Owen to fill the Presidency. We like the man personally, and on this account we are glad that he is elected. But, apart from all personal considerations, we believe that he will promote the interests of the Company, and give satisfaction to the travelling and trading public, by his untiring energy, impartiality, and ability. He is a practical Engineer, with large experience in Railroading, and enjoys the confidence of the public. His social qualities will render him agreeable to all who come in contract with him, and his extensive acquaintance, for a man of his years, will cause his election to be hailed with pleasure far and near. We congratulate the Company upon the wisdom of their choice, and we believe it could not have fallen upon a man more worthy of the distinction.

GENERAL *whitthorne* arrived at the Depot in Columbia, on Monday was a week ago, and was escorted to his residence by the "Columbia Blues." After supper he gave an account of his canvass in East Tennessee. The Columbia *Mirror* thus reports him:

He said that the gains that will be made by Breck an Joe in East Tennessee will come across the mountains in November like an avalanche, ah! and sweep John Bell and his adherents from the country, ah!

It was wicked in *Whit* to attempt such a deception upon his party in Middle Tennessee. We have some little idea of what is going on in East Tennessee, and as an off-set to this statement, we assert that Bell will "cross the mountains in November," from East Tennessee, with the heaviest majority given to any man in twenty years, or at least since 1840!

Death of Dr. Fatio.

Dr. Parmenas Fatio died at his office on Cumberland Street, on Monday night, 17th instant, after an illness of some two weeks, and was interred at Gray Cemetery on the 19th, with Masonic honors. His disease was something like inflammation of the brain. He was a native of Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, and had been in the United States about eleven years, and for the last ten years has practiced Medicine in this city. He was a well educated and skillful Physician, and died in his 34th year, as we are informed.

Bell and Everett Horse-Companies.

A Company of mounted men, are expected from each civil District in Knox county, to form the escort here, and head our procession, under the direction of the Marshalls, on the 27th. Let every old and young man, who can command a horse be on hand that day. The horse-men are relied upon to control the large crowd in forming the procession, and keeping order!

Slavery in 1715.

The following are some statistics of the old colonial days. One hundred and forty-five years ago, in the reign of George I, the ascertained population of Continental Colonies was as follows:

	White men.	Negro slaves.
New Hampshire	9,500	150
Massachusetts	94,000	2,000
Rhode Island	8,500	500
Connecticut	46,000	1,500
New York	27,000	4,000
Pennsylvania	43,300	2,500
New Jersey	21,500	1,500
Maryland	40,700	9,500
Virginia	72,000	23,000
North Carolina	7,500	3,700
South Carolina	6,250	10,500
Total	375,000	58,850

Speakers Enough.

We are now certain that we will have speakers enough at our Mass Meeting to continue the speaking two days and two nights if necessary.

Let there be a glorious REVIVAL MEETING.

GLORIOUS OLD SEVIER!

We understand that the Union boys of Sevier are coming down in Companies to our Mass Meeting, and will bring with them the OLD BANNER they so nobly won in 1840.

We will rejoice to welcome them!

GRAND HORSE BACK PROCESSION!

LET US HAVE A THOUSAND!

Our great procession on next THURSDAY will be headed by those on Horseback. Let every one of our country friends, that has a horse, come to town on horseback. And let our friends in Anderson, Union, Grainger, Blount, Sevier and Jefferson come in that way. Let EVERY CIVIL DISTRICT in Knox county be represented by a horseback Company.

THE PEOPLE ARE COMING LIKE AN AVALANCHE to hear the glorious CRITTENDEN, the gallant HILL and the eloquent GOGGIN.

Southern Convention Called!

The Charleston *Mercury* upon the authority of Gov. Charles, of Mississippi, President of the Vicksburg Commercial Convention, calls a Convention to meet in Atlanta, Geo., *one week after the Presidential election!* These infernal Disunionists, have now "fired the Southern mind and heart," and are ready for Yancey's precipitation, with the Cotton States! Look out for Revolution!

Gov. Johnson on Yancey.

Gov. Johnson, on his recent trip to Middle Tennessee, and on the day Yancey spoke in Knoxville, was heard to say, he would as soon think of sending a mad man into a Magazine of Powder with a torch of fire, as to place Yancey at the head of the Government!

When the leaders of Democracy told *John H. Crozier*, at Nashville, that he had gone too far upon the Secession question, and in advocating it, he replied that he had for that latitude, but that the people of East Tennessee were with him. We deny this, and contend that they are with Johnson in his views, touching [illegible].

A CARD.

Certain Democrats are circulating a report to the effect that certain leading men of our party, refused to sign the little note handed to Yancey. This is entirely false, as the note was not presented to any but the five whose names are attached, for the want of time.

Others are telling that Yancey told me upon the stand that I edited a dirty lying sheet. He told me no such thing, for if he had, I would have told him he was a LIAR, and that no man ever edited a more filthy sheet in Tennessee, than he edited in Cahaba, and again in Wetumpka, Alabama.

And to make short work of a long story, any man in East Tennessee, who was present on this occasion, and says Yancey used such language to me, is a LIAR, and a SCOUNDREL, and if he will tell me so, I will so denounce him to his face!

W. G. BROWNLOW.

Yancey offered Brownlow the Stand.

The *Yanceyites* are telling with an air of triumph, that he offered to yield the stand to Brownlow, and the latter declined. This is true. But we told him at the time, that we could not speak fifteen minutes at a time, and then, that we could not be heard ten steps. This has been our condition for two years, and Yancey has known it, and that crowd have known it. Very brave in the division of time with a man wholy unable to speak, from a diseased throat! He was told on the stand that Col. Temple was a Bell Elector, but no division was offered to him. Application was made in advance of his speaking for a division of time, but refused by his friends, who knew that Nelson and Maynard were here! The eloquent Hill, of Georgia, applied to him to divide in Alabama, and he declined. Hon. Jere Clemens asked a division at Huntsville and was refused. But when he gets to Knoxville and meets with a man unable to speak from *physical disabilities*, he is at once brave and liberal!

Mr. Yancey's Personal Courage.

The more *blustering* of the admirers of the great Alabama Disunionist, have been pleased to refer to his great personal courage, in some of their conversations. He had the courage by seeking and taking the advantage, to murder his uncle, Dr. Earle, in South Carolina! He had the courage to fight a duel with Clingman, of North Carolina, to take the start of him, and to miss his aim in attempting to assassinate an antagonist, under the pretence of fighting a duel! He had the courage to denounce Jere Clemens, as "a political hessian, a disappointed and broken down politician," in a speech at Memphis, and to avoid a call to the field of honor, he published a card *denying* it, when [illegible] the crowd were ready to swear that he did say what he had lied out of! He had the courage to allow Ex-Senator Borland to publish it in the *Enquirer*, after his denial, that he did say these identical things, and that he was in front of him at the time! He has had the courage to let Mr. Flournoy, a Democratic lawyer of Arkansas, who was with him in the Charleston and Baltimore conventions, post him in the newspapers as a liar and coward, and telling him where he could be found for thirteen days! Last but not least he had the courage to allow Col. Seibels, of his own city, Montgomery—a man of position, a man who once filled a foreign appointment under a Democratic administration, to publish a card under his very nose, concluding in these words.

The assumption on Mr. Yancey's [illegible] I am not to be [illegible] the cheap resort of a [illegible] age from the responsibility [illegible] gentleman. It is [illegible] fact that he won't fight [illegible] Under such circumstances, I [illegible] friend to put himself [illegible] might compromise him [illegible] well knew [illegible] card. His son had assailed [illegible] for articles in this paper [illegible] Mr Yancey himself to be [illegible] in town on the day of the [illegible] of them, and permitted [illegible] gate his son to make [illegible] not the courage to do himself [illegible] written by me were [illegible] remedy. I hold myself ready at all times to respond to any demand [illegible] be skulks from [illegible] son. This was [illegible] piece of Kentucky [illegible] miller with the [illegible] and [illegible] not by acts [illegible] self as a politician and [illegible] that we [illegible] He has served as the [illegible] him as a coward, by advertising [illegible] advance. [illegible]

Yancey and Secession.

Mr. Yancey [illegible] question asked him [illegible] State in whatever [illegible] in the event of the [illegible] President. He did not [illegible] what he would advise [illegible] point, but he did not [illegible] skulked behind his [illegible] are done—what [illegible] in that contingency. [illegible] questions? Braggart [illegible] afraid to meet like a [illegible] question. You quail and [illegible] storm of patriotic indignation [illegible] treasonable doctrines have [illegible] country.

But you said you would do as [illegible] did, and thereupon the Knoxville [illegible] shouted for joy. Now did [illegible] did; that the last Legislature [illegible] declared the election of [illegible] for *President* a sufficient cause [illegible] of the Union, and actually [illegible] *hundred thousand dollars* [illegible] *purposes in that contingency.*

Then Mr. Yancey is [illegible] in advance. Why [illegible] people so? Because [illegible] *his hellish plot.*

Fare on the East Tenn. & Ga. R. R.

The following [illegible] gentleman in whom we [illegible] respects. We publish [illegible] to answer the [illegible] have long since ceased to take any [illegible] in that Road, or its management. [illegible] travel on the road, we pay [illegible] men, and desire no other arrangement [illegible] case. In going to a political meeting [illegible] shall certainly determine to [illegible] of twenty, to entitle us to a reduction of [illegible] half.

PHILADELPHIA, TENN., Sept. [illegible]

DR. BROWNLOW:—It is a rule established by the officers of the E. T. & G. R. R. that [illegible] 20 persons apply at any office on the Road for tickets to go to a political speaking, they are furnished at half price. Any less [illegible] they pay full fare.

They changed the rule for Bell [illegible] any person could go to Knoxville to hear [illegible] at half price. Why is this so? Is the [illegible] dent a Disunionist?

We will all be at Knoxville on the [illegible]
Yours [illegible]
[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Warranted Purely Vegetable. [illegible] FIVE MILLIONS OF BOXES OF BRANDRETH PILLS ARE SOLD YEARLY. [illegible]

Mr. J. C. [illegible], of Monmouth county, N. J., [illegible] March 15, 1860. [illegible]

Sold at principal office, No. 294 Canal street. [illegible] JOHN JACKSON, [illegible] Knoxville, Tenn.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer. [illegible] RATS and MICE, COCKROACHES, BUGS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, MOTHS, GRAIN WORMS, [illegible] INSECTS. [illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! —WM. A. BATCHELOR'S [illegible] The Original and Best in the World! [illegible] FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS [illegible]

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye! [illegible]

For the Campaign of 1860. [illegible]

THE CONTRAST
BORN BEAUTIFUL
MADE BEAUTIFUL [illegible]

New Evidence. [illegible]

HIGHLAND BITTERS OR SCOTCH TONIC. [illegible]

A Common Observation. [illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]